

rumped Sandpiper on the beach south of Daytona Beach, May 24, 1929, and took a specimen there, June 20, 1929. The latter bird had lost the lower half of the right tarsus, which may account for this late date in Florida.

8. *Tringa solitaria*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—This species should not be rare here, but the only records I have added are in 1928, when on inland waters near the coast I saw the bird on Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 4 and 15.

9. *Numenius hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—This shore-bird seems to be on the increase. On the local beach in 1928, I saw four on Aug. 4, two on Aug. 5, and in 1929, I saw one at the inlet on May 8, four on May 11, and two on the beach, Aug. 26.

10. *Lobipes lobatus*. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—On Aug. 23, 1929, I found a dead Northern Phalarope on the ocean beach south of Daytona Beach. I understand that this constitutes the second record for Florida. (See note by Mr. Arthur H. Howell in this issue of 'The Auk.')

11. *Ereunetes mauri*. WESTERN SANDPIPER.—This Sandpiper doubtless occurs here rather commonly. Observation with binoculars would indicate such occurrence, but I find it very difficult to identify this form in the field. On May 10, 1926, I collected a specimen which later I found to be *E. mauri*. Since that time, I have collected the form several times.

12. *Aegialitis meloda*. PIPING PLOVER. This is a fairly common winter shore-bird, but I wish to call attention to a behavior that I have pointed out to several ornithologists and have not found mentioned in any of the literature. This species has a very characteristic habit of reaching forward either left or right foot and stirring or patting the sand, as the bird comes to a stop after a short run. Occasionally the Plover will pick up food after the operation, but just as often it will stand in utter unconcern, the little foot extended and beating the sand with very rapid strokes of short amplitude. The habit does not seem to function in every individual of the species, but so characteristic is it of the form that were nothing of color observable, the "foot patting" would serve to identify the bird.

I have previously recorded the occurrence of other rarities of this region:—Noddy and Sooty Tern (Auk, XLIV, 92), Mountain Plover (Auk, XLV, 208), Great White Heron and Roseate Spoonbill (Auk, XLVI, 105).—R. J. LONGSTREET, *Daytona Beach, Florida*.

**Five Additions to the Birds of Florida.**—Since publication of my manuscript on the birds of Florida is likely to be delayed for a considerable period, it seems advisable to place on record the data with reference to four species not previously recorded from the state.

Three of these records are based on specimens in the Florida State Museum, at Gainesville, the numbers cited being the catalog numbers in that institution.

*Stercorarius pomarinus*. POMARINE JAEGER.—A specimen (No. 14228) was taken by Mr. W. R. Collins in 1914, two miles west of Palm Beach.

*Larus leucopterus*. ICELAND GULL.—A specimen (No. 30597) was taken February 9, 1927, at Crystal River, by Mr. O. F. Swed.

*Puffinus gravis*. GREATER SHEARWATER.—Although there are several sight records of this bird,<sup>1</sup> its occurrence in the State is definitely established by the capture of a specimen (No. 14230) by Theodore Knight in December, 1913, 10 miles north of West Palm Beach.

*Lobipes lobatus*. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—In a little pool in a pasture near Plant City, May 14, 1929, one of these birds was discovered by Mr. W. Howard Ball, and was collected by the writer. The specimen is preserved in the Biological Survey collection.

*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*. SNOW BUNTING.—The late Charles B. Cory advised me (in letter dated February 3, 1921) that he took a specimen of this bird at Chester Shoals about 1897, in late January or February. Shortly thereafter this specimen was destroyed in the fire which consumed Mr. Cory's museum at Palm Beach.—ARTHUR H. HOWELL, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Notes from Illinois.**—Among some Illinois bird skins kindly identified for me by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, the following are of interest. Unless otherwise stated they were collected by me.

1. *Otocoris alpestris alpestris*. HORNED LARK.—Male, January 22, 1912, Lewistown, Fulton County, W. S. Strode.

2. *Cyanocitta cristata cristata* [= *florincola*]. FLORIDA BLUE JAY.—Male, June 30, 1927; male, November 28, 1925; female, December 28, 1924; all from Fieldon, Jersey County.

3. *Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus*. ARCTIC REDWING.—Male, February 6, 1927, Waukegan, Lake County; male, March 6, 1927, Waukegan; two males, March 6, 1927, Beach, Lake County; male, April 14, 1928, Waukegan male, April 22, 1928, Beach; male, April 25, 1925, Glencoe, Cook County; two males, April 28, 1928, Beach; male, May 10, 1926, Winnetka, Cook County; female, December 10, 1927, Beach.

There are but three previously reported specimens of this form from the state.

4. *Acanthis linaria rostrata*. GREATER REDPOLL.—Male, taken December 7, 1919, at Beach by Mr. Colin C. Sanborn. This is apparently the third record for the state.

5. *Junco oreganus shufeldti*. SHUFELDT'S JUNCO.—Dr. Oberholser identifies as *hyemalis* the bird reported by Sanborn under the name of *connectens* (Auk, XX XIX, 372).

6. *Junco montanus*. MONTANA JUNCO.—I secured two females at Beach, April 15, and May 1, 1927, respectively. These form the third and fourth records for the state.

7. *Hyllocichla guttata sequoiensis*. SIERRA HERMIT THRUSH.—Male, April 9, 1927, Glencoe, Cook County; male, April 14, 1928, Beach, Lake

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<sup>1</sup> See Howe, *Contr. to North Amer. Ornith.*, vol. 1, p. 44, 1903.